NEW-YORK DARLY THROWN PRIDAY, HURE 6, 1830

Business Notices.

L. O. WILSON & Co. Burise the attention of bayers to their stock of SUMMER DRY GOODS. No. 12 Courtland-st , and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey-st.

The proof that ESPENSCHEID'S HATS are the Another of the public this season is exhibited in the unprecedented rapidity and extent of his sales. They are remarkable after for their fineness, elegance, and chearness. They are belief to their fineness, elegance, and chearness. They are breoming and well made, and are therefore durable; they are breoming and therefore copular.

ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Naussu et.

WHO KNOCKS?-This is no longer the favorite expression. There is no knocking necessary at the corner of Broadway and Fulton sit, for an introduction. The great KNox birnself's there, and, it is said, was so named because his have although they are so beautiful and finished, will outlast all common neason-will, is short, stand all the knocks that time and outsine bestow on such articles. Knox's Hars are famous wherever economy and genthity are blood-relatives.

RAGLAN HATS. - Public approval of our efforts

RAGLAN HATS.—Public approval of our efforts as batters to supply the lightest nextige Hats, at slow cost, in 1854 and '25, led us to seek among the Paris fabricants for quality and time fitted to our special sales. In announcing the RAGLAN HATS, we deem if due to curselves to state that, originating with us, we have control of the entire importants as received per flametons and Futer. The number being limited, continued will do well to make their selection earle. For sale at our geometres only.

Leaders and Introducers of Fashion, Astor House, Broadway.

GRANITE HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE .-GRANITE HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

This widely known clothing Warehouse at No. 142 Fulton st., under the immediate management of E. Degroot, is numbered among the best conducted establishment in New York. Its extensive stock of ready made goods is made from the best materials by experienced workmen, to who i liberal wages are given. This liberality on the part of the projector secures for his poods a finish and a durability which may be looked in value for elsewhere. The custom department of tale warehouse is under the most experienced and shillful culters, and every article is warranted. A large stock of stylish Summer goods are offered at Granite Hall at exceedingly low prices.

Nothing Cheaper, nothing better, nothing more

THE JUNE ZEPHYRS.-Full suits, made from Fight, all wool, though always washable, never shrinking on fading Cassumerse known as "ZERNYR CASSIMERE SUITA," selling at Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 65 and 68 Fultonat, at \$10.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES .- The

above celebrated Safes, with Hail Patent Powder-Proof Lock are an improvement upon all improved Salamander a dother Safes bence the name "Champion." Their triumphs the For sale at Green Block, Nos. 125, 137 and 139 Water-et.

New York.

Brev York.

8. C. Herring & Co.

STEVENS HOUSE,
Late Delmon'co's Hotel, No. 25 Broadway.
This old established House, having been repaired and newly furnished, is now open for the reception of guests. It will be conducted on the European plan. Masls at all hours, from 6 a. m. to 12 p. m.

John O'GRADY, Proprietor.

Anson's Large Size DAGUERREOTYPES, for 86 cents, colored and in a pice case, twice the size of other taken for 50 cents, and count to those made elsewhere for \$2.

Anson's, No. 589 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

ELEGANT CARPETING.

Sering & Loussment, to, 456 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their New Spring Strikes of Rich Velver, Taprester, Brussells, There-five and Ingain Carpering. Among the assortment will be found a large number of New Besigns and Styles never before offered; also a large stock of Oil Cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

RICH CARPETINGS.

PRTERSON & HUMPHREY.
No. 524 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas,
Bre sellite rich Velvet Carpeting from 31 to 141 per yard.
Rich Taposary Carpeting, from 31 to 101 per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 31 to 101 per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 31 to 39 per yard.
Rich Heavy Superfine, from 51 to 39 per yard.
Oil Clothe, Curtain Materials, Mattresses, &c., equally low for cash.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE The Only Salamander Safe made, and THE BEST FIRE-THOOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. Bured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burgiar Proof Lock

Secured with Wilder's Patent Fowder and All Sales made by us
All Sales made by us
WARANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
NOTICE—Siles C. Herring to LONGER makes or sells this celebrated fire Frord Safe, his bloomed ha ing expired
Dapots No. 122 Waterest, (near Wall, New York,
Nos. 22 Wainst and 9 Granite ets., Phila iciphia, and
No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.

B. G. Willers & Co.

B. G. WILDER & Co., Patenters and Manufacturers

POTICHOMANIE -- POTICHOMANIE .-- Presenta POTICHOMANIE—POTICHOMANIE.— Teschize for young Homesteepers, elegant, useful, and ornamental. Ever while in this drawing room, they will be preserved as takens of friendship, and as proofs of the taste and talent of the given. The beautiful art of Decoratine (LLAS can be acquired perfectly in half an hour. Boxes containing two Vasse, full instructions, and every article required, price 65.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO. No. 502 Bro. dway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS. — The HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and MELODEONS are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to reat, and rent allowed on purchase; for sele on monthly payments; econd-band Pianos from \$50 to \$140; MELODEONS from \$40 to \$125.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON-A new Musical Instru NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A new Musical factors, combining the advantages of the Organ, Molodeon and Pisnos the tone is rich, meliow and powerful, and is well adapted for Church or Operatio Music. It has received the highest testimolials from the profession, smateurs, and to trade throughout the United States which can be seen at the reade throughout the United States which can be seen at the Pisno-Forte Ware Rooms of the Manufacturers. Price from GROYKSTEES & TRUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

SUMMER STOCK -Our large and elegant stock SUMMER CLOTHING is now ready and on sale, embracin any specialties and etyles to be found no where else, formin cognetier the largest stour of desirable SUMMER CLOTHING a bare ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices bere ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices.

D. DEVLIS & Co.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 250 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATIONS instantly CLEARSE KID GLOVES, without the slightest smell. Rub wir a piece of flantel and the stains forthwith disappear. Ca be wors immediately afterward. One bottle is warranted t alosa 50 pair. Price 50 cauts. Agents warred. CONTERT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Tourkes have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, eace and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best satock in the world. If private rooms for applying his famous DYR. Bold at

SINCER'S SEWING MACHINES. - We have great pleasure in stating that the steam power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Havon depot building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our SEWING MACHINES, faster than ever, containing all the admirable improvements. Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.

1. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

A BRIGHT LIGHT IN THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

— It is with pleasure that we record the testimony of Dr. Frederick B. Fage, one of the most skillful Physicians in the South, of the wonds rift ments of Ranway's Ready Relief. Dr. Page bas fet years used Kadway's Relief. Dr. Page bas fet years used Kadway's Relief. Redulators and Resouvers in his practice, with these great renieding when all other modes of treatment faled. The R. R. R. Remedies always restored the dying more to the and health. If the whole Medical Faculty would listen to the warning voice of one of the own supposters and kinsmen, and ase these ceiebraced Remedies in their practice, they might save "a multitude of lives." Read Dr. Page's letter. Here it is:

"Yellow Fryes.

"Ws. Repus Page, Norfolk, Va.: There is a popular rouncely now much in vogue for various purposes of health and comfort, which I sm disposed earnestly to recommend as a dminfecting agent on this occasion. It is "Radway's Ready Relief," and is much superior to the Eau Sedative of Respain is onliverally is much superior to the Eau Sedative of Respain is onliverally is much apperior to the Eau Sedative of Respain is onliverally and stee das its about the stell, on a wash for the hands and face, and steendas its about the stell, on a wash for the hands and face, a few drye of it at the same time being drank to water occasionally through the day, pour fortifier, Vertonnec, et. during the existence of the epidemic. It is a highly refreshing and exhibitating agent; its timely use will save a multitude of liver.

The New and Extensive BAZAAR of FANCY A BRIGHT LIGHT IN THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

The New and Extensive BAZAAR of FANCY The New and Extensive 499 Broadway, by H. S. Goods and Toys, just opened at No. 499 Broadway, by H. S. Rootas, who has removed from his oid stand, con aims every waiter of Latines' Fains, Rottenlies, Jet Orosamen's, Dreasting Cases, Brushos, Combs, Perfumery and Faincy Soaps. Also, the most complete sea-runent of toys, D. dis, Games, &c., for the instruction and accusement of Children, intely unported, and for sale at the lowest imported; prices, 9, 99 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTREPRISE.

KELTY & FERCUSON, No. 291 Breadway and Reade-st. have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing Window Shades, and are now prepased to supply the wades trade with an univisided assortment, fully Thirty Per Cent Lass than ever before sold. As more are allowed to unamisature under our patent, none can compute with us either in style or price. Also, (it. T Connic. s. Bencatalla De Laines, Damasks, Lace and Muslis Cur. Tains, &c.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Delicate Females who are barraard and obbiliated by complaints p-culiar to their of bastica, are uniformly relieved by Holloway's Pills, byteria, spann, bot flushes, such headening, paine in the such this, they are a safe and reliable remedy. Soid a headefactories No. 30 Maiden-hane, N.Y. and No. 214 fit London; and by all druggists at 25c. 6 je and \$1 pet bex

GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK -- At the Arrual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the most ancient and honorable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, held at the Grand Lodge Room, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of June, A. L., 1856, the following Brethren were duly elected Grand Officers for the ensuing year, and subsequently installed and proclaimed as such wiz: The M. W. John L. Lewis, jr., Grand Master. the Rt. W. Robert Macoy, D. G. Master; the Rt. W. Finlay M. King, Senior G. Warden; the Rt W. Jemes Hyde, Junior G. Warden; the Rt W Cha-1. Church, Grand Treasurer: the Rt, W. James M. Austin, Grand Secretary.

New York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1856.

The Hon. CHARLES SUMNER'S Great Speech in behalf of Free Kansas, printed in fair, large type, and forming a large stitched and trimmed octavo pamphlet of 32 pages, is now ready at THE TRIBUNE Office. Price, 40c. per dozen, \$24 per hundred, \$20 per thousand-cash. Orders are carnestly solicited. We urge Republicans to procure at least sufficient copies to let their neighbors see and mark for schot Mr. Sumner was so brutally beaten by Brooks in the Senate Chamber, in fulfillment of a conspiracy of Slaveholding Members of Congress, nearly all of whom, by their resistance to an official investigation by a Committee, have virtually approved the deed. Let the People hear Mr. Summer, and then judge between him and his assailants.

The Cincinnati Convention yesterday voted down the Report of their Credential Committee on the New York contest, which virtually made the "Softs" the regular Democratic party and doomed the "Hards" to a back seat; adopting instead the Minority Report of Senator Bayard of Delaware, which admits the Hards and Softs half and half, allowing the Softs to cast the odd vote first, and the Hards have it next. This Report was adopted in Convention by the following vote:

Yeas-Maine 6; Massachusetts 3; Rhode Island 1; Connectiont 6: New Jersey 6; Pennsy vania 27; Delaware 3; Maryland 6; Virginia 15; Georgia 4; Onio 10; Keutucky 6; Tennessee 10; Indiana 13, Missouri 6; Arkaneas 2; Texas 4; Wisconsin 5; California 4.

6; Arkansas 2; Texas 4; Wisconsin 5; California 4. Total 137.

Nays.—New Hampshire 5; Vermont 5; Massachusetts 10; Rhode Island 3; New-Jersey 1; Maryland 2; North Carolina 10; South Carolina 8; Georgia 6; Alabama 9; Mississippi 7; Ohio 13; Kentucky 5; Tenressee 2; Illinois 11; Missou i 3; Arkansas 2; Michigan 6; Florida 3; Iewa 4.—155.

[Louisiana, according to the Felegraph, did not vote; but we suspect it did vote Yes.]

Whereupon a Committee was appointed to notify the rival New-York Delegations of the decision of the Convention, which thereupon adjourned to 2 o'clock, when balloting for President was commenced and continued till after 4, with the follow

ing results:

Rallote 1e, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7

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Franklin Pierce., 122 1191 119 119 1191 1071

S. A. Douglas..., 33 311 32 30 31 28

Lewis Case...... 5 6 51 51 51 51 Total......2951 296 296 296 296 296 296
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-No choice baving been effected-the rule requiring a two-thirds vote-the Convention then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Our intelligent and wide-awake special correspendent at Cincipasti inclines strongly to the belief that Buchanan will vet miss the Presidential pon-instion, as Van Buren did in 1844, and Cass in 1852. At this distance, we should judge the chances to be in Buchanan's favor. All depends, however, on the sincerity and heartiness of the support now accorded him by the Virginia and some affiliated Delegations. If they mean to nominate him, they will.

Three years ago, Pierce, Douglas and Cass were the recognized leaders of the National Dem cratic party, while Buchapan was put a-ide on a Foreign Mission Now Pierce, Dorglas and Cass all together, with the whole patronage of the Federal Government at their backs, cannot command hal the votes in their National Convention. We defy my candid man to say that the reason for this is not found in the passage of the Nebraska bill. We challenge any candid man to deay that the chief grounds of Buchanan's strength are his non participation is the passage of the Nebraska bill and the fact that he isn't either Pierce, Douglas or

A President who has the Treasury at his back and a hondred thousard office boiders to electioneer for him, and who yet begins with about two-fifths and soon wilts away to less than a third of his party's nominating Convention, is in a rapid declire, and might as well confess it. Can Franklin Pierce be the only man among Twenty-five Mdliens who doesn't perceive this?

We have further news from Kansas by Telegraph last evening. It comes through Pro-Slavery channels, and is ominous of more blo-dahed. While Gov. Shannon, Judge Lecompte & Co , have never yet attempted to bring to justice one of the many pro-Slavery murderers of Free-State men, it appears that they are now determined to shoot or hang the Free State n en at Osawattam e, who rescued one of their brethren whom a Pro-Slavery mob was attempting to hang, at the cost of five Pro-Stavery and two Free-State men's lives lost in the fray. The Free State men are reported to bid definnce to those sent to arrest them.

The House Committee will close its investigation of the Kansas Election Frauds, &c., on the 10th inst. They will of course be back in Washington on or before the 25th, when the question of Kausas Admission comes up as a special order.

Ralph Metcalf, Opposition, was yesterday elected by the New Hampstire Legislature, as Gov erner of that State, by a majority of twenty-five votes. Wells (Adm.) received one hundred and fifty votes.

We have diverse stories by telegraph from Kaneas this morning Though undoubtedly exagger ated on the Pro-Slavery side, they indicate that hanging, shooting, mobbing, and all manner of out rages, not only continue in the infected district, but are spreading over the Territory. The reports are that Judge Conway, Judge Latta, and other Free-State men, tad been driven out of the Territory, but that several conflicts had taken place, in which the Border Ruffigus seem to have got the

The steamship Niagara arrived at Halifex at 5 p. m. en Wednerday, with Liverpool dates to the 24th May. The news is not especially important. On a motion of Lord Colchester, supported by Lord Derby and opposed by Lord Clarendon, the House was brought to a vote upon the course of the Government in the Paris Conference, and the attempt at censure failed, there being a major ty of fif y-four sgainst it. In the course of the debase Lord Clarendon referred particularly to the position of the United States, and quoted Mr. Marcy's letter, which he pronounced moderate and | ent temper of the North, give him thousands of

dignified. There is considerable discussion on the Italian question. M. Thierry, the historian, died on the 22d ult. A Postal Convention has been signed between Prussia and the Un ted States. The French soldiers are rapidly leaving the Cr mea. The proposition of Denmark in regard to the Sound Dues is that she will relinquish for thirty five millions rix-dollars, of which Great Britain must pay ten millions, Russia nine and three quarters, France one and a quarter, Prussia four and a half, Sweden and Netherlands one and a half each. Other Powers to make up the balance in small snus.

The selection of a Presidential candidate by the opponents of Slavery Extension is a matter of such grave importance-of such momentous National interest-that it may well fix the earnest regard of all who desire that Kansas shall be Free and the right of Free Speech in Congress be vindicated and secured. We have hitherto chosen rather to let others canvass it through our columns than to speak ourselves; but the Philadelphis Convention is now se imminent that we propose for once to review the whole field and set forth the impressions which such survey has made.

The People's Convention, which assembles at Philadelphia on the 17th inst., will be called first to decide this question:

Can the opponents of Slavery Extension elect

schomsocrer they may choose to nominate? If, on a careful comparison of views, this ques ion can be confidently answered in the affirmative, we have next to consider who, by early, earnest, fa thful, protracted, unawerving service to the cause, has done most for the triumph of Humanity and Impartial Freedom; and in that view but three names can be seriously considered-namely, these of WILLIAM H. SEWARD of New-York, SALMON P. CHASE of Ohio and CHARLES SUM-NER of Massac meetts. They are all capable, reliable, and deserving, and either of them would worthily fill the highest office in the Republic. We will not weigh their respective claims, but we shall support to the utmost of our ability whichever (if either) of them shall be nominated. If asked to choose between them, the chances of success being accounted equal, our choice is Gov. Seward. The current report that he has declined originates in a misapprehension. That he has refrained from seeking a non-ination is very true; as also that his more immediate friends have done likewise. Maay of them have already expressed their conviction that he is not the strongest candidate for this contest. We have never beard a word from him on the subject; but if the Convention, on a full review of the ground, should prenounce him the candidate for the crisis, we think he would have no right to decline. So with regard to Gov. Chase and Senator Summer. Until it is settled that we can elect who assever we may desire thus to bogor, it is idle to talk of claims; but, should the Convention decide that we have only to in licate our first choice, and the people stand ready to ratify it, then one of the three already named must be our caulidate, and we think Gov. Seward entitled to the preference. But

Suppose the Anti-Nebraska sentiment of the country is adjudged strong enough to elect a President only in concurrence with other influences working against the Cincinnati nominees, who then is the man for the crisis?

The ability of the Auti-Nebraska voters to elect when seever they may prefer is a question we leave wholly to the Convention, which, coming fresh from the People, ought to be better qualified to decide it then any individual can be. There may be a majority of the American People in favor of the Slavery Restriction principle, yet not a majority ready to subordinate all other considerations and al old party ties to this single issue. There are voters who would support the Anti-Nebraska cand dase if a Whig, but not otherwsse; while others would support only a Democrat. Many will vote with us if their tavorite is our standard-bearer who otherwise will be indifferent or bostile; while many will go with us if we seem likely to succeed, who will be off if the skies are gloomy. All these points are to be considered by the Convention. If the majority decide that we cannot carry the Free States en musse (which we must do to succeed) on on; of the above named, but can carry them for some one else, the choice is to be made—as we read the signs of the times-between Speaker NATHANIEL P. BANKS, ir. of Massachusetts, Col. WILLIAM H. EISSELL of Illinois, Col JOHN C FREMONT of California, and Justice JOHN M'LEAN of Ohio. We have named them in alphabetical order, but shall not be confined to it in discussing their relative availability.

When the election of Mr. Banks as Speaker was telegraphed over the country, a very general and spentaneous impulse pointed to him as the Anti-Nebraska candidate for next President. The victory won urder his lead, the barmonization of "Republicans" with "North Americans" which his I ame had effected, his antecedeuts as a Democrat, and the fact that, in spite of his election to a most in portant post, the Union had at gone into liquidation, all told strongly in his favor. Mr. Bat he slope had power to check the current setting in his favor, and he did it promptly and decisively. No. I am not the Auti-Nebraska man who can be "certainly elected President," be said to all who approached him on the subject; "that man is JOHN C. FREMONT." By his ewn act, therefore, and not otherwise, is Mr. Banks now in the background-not declining the Presidency, if the Convention should overrule his judgment, but tes ifying that he is not and another is the captain desfixed by Providence to lead the bosts of Freedom to an assured and beneficent triumph.

As to Col Bissell, he has in him the elements of a very strong canvess. For years a leading Member of Congress, idolized by his own partythe Democratic-and popular with all parties-the commander of a regiment with eminent capacity and efficiency in the Mexican War-a devoted supporter of all the Compromise measures, including the Fugflire Stave Law, until the Stave Power broke faith with the North in her repudiation of the Missouri Compremise, and since then a most determined and influential antagonist of all its plats and devices-Col Bissell would be a stronger candicate to-day because of his bygone support of measures now repodiated and condemned by the spirit of the Free North. The fact that he had gene so far to keep peace with the South would give curphasis and influence to his indignant repudiation of that crowning infamy, the passage of the Kansas Nebrasba bill. He was always very popular-perhaps the only man now living who was once elected to Congress (the House) by a heavy vote absolutely unarimous-and the fact that he once completely backed down that Hotspur of woman-selling "chivalry." Col. Jeff. Davis, on a question of Northern and Southern courage, after Jeff, had sent him a challenge, would, in the presvotes. But Col. Bisse, Il's health, though improved. is still seriously impaired, and he has been urged and has consented to run on the Free Kansasticket for Governor of Illinois. We believe he will beat Richardson (Douglas's Nebraska lieutenant in the House, and late candidate for Speaker, by at least 5,000 votes.

There remain, then-in case the Anti-Nebraska host should dec de to make its stand on its second line instead of its first-the names of Judge M'LEAN and Col. FREMONT from which a standdard learer is to be selected. Let them be care

Judge M'LEAN is a statesman of the ripes experience, the amplest capacity, the most spotless integrity. He has been more than forty years in the public service as Member of Congress, Postmaster General, and Justice of the Supreme Court, and was never yet accused of either taking a dollar from the Treasury himself, or helping any one else to take one, which was not honestly due. A Republican of the day and school of Madison, he enjoyed the confidence, and was distinguished by the favor, of Monroe, Adams, Jackson and Harrison. If elected President, his administration will be dis tinguished by vigor, purity and ability. If no ninated at Philadelphia, we shall give him a most hearty and untiring support. Yet we do not favor his pondination, for these reasons:

1. He is a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of that Court ong't to be lifted above even the suspicion of looking to the Presidency, or any other public trust than that they already hold. That Court has palpably sunk in the public confidence for the last twenty years; if it gets to be a nursery of Presidential aspirations, it will soon divest itself of the little public respect yet left it.

2. In case Judge M'Lean is nominated, he must either resign, and allow his place to be filled by some jurisconsult of the genus and caliber of Pugh, or hold over and be at the same time dispensing justice from the Supreme Beach and running for President, which is n't good-looking.

3. Our steadfast Anti-Slavery men of ten years' aperience think they have felt his shoulder pressing against them during their late cycle of depression and disfavor. This complaint reaches us especially from Ohio, where he would probably lose more Anti-Slavery votes than any other man we could nominate.

4. Some of his decisions in Slave cases—the Van Zent especially-leaded very hard against the rights of Humanity, and would be used against him in the canvass. We have no doubt that they were exactly accordant with his sense of constitutional obligation, but they indicate a strong bias toward Pro-Slavery interpretations of the Federal pact which are less current to day than they have been 5. We don't happen to know any professedly Anti-Nebraska man of consequence who was unsound or shaky in the long contest for Speaker who

is n't new for M'Lean. Such are in outline our reasons for not preferring Judge M'Lean's nomination. We are aware that they are quite as strong reasons with others for their opposite conclusion. And it is but just to add that we know Judge M. to be sincerely, heartily hertile to the policy inaugurated in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and we have no doubt that, it elected President, he will do all that he dee ns constitutional to rescue Free Kansas from the Rufs hans now ruthlessly trampling her under their feet.

In case the Philadelphia Convention shall be brought to a choice between Judge M'Lean and Col. Fremont for the Presidency, we prefer the pomination of Col. Fremont for these reasons:

1. He is a young man; and the brunt of the strug gle for Free Kansas must devolve mainly on those of our countrymen who have never yet been actively, prominently engaged in political contes s. These will naturally be attached to and sympathize with one of themselves.

2. Though young and born poor, he has done more service, braved more peril, and achieved more reputation, than any man of his years now living. That must be a very dark and squat log cabin into which the fame of Col. Fremont has not penetrated ere this.

3. Though never a partisan, Col. Fremont has bitherto ranked with the Democratic party, which we consider desirable in our candidate. We want the issue of Slavery Extension or Restriction presented as simply and squarely as possible. If the demagegues can persuade even the most stupid and besofted of their babitual devotees to believe Anti-Nebraskaism a "Whig trick," they will make some votes to which they have no moral right. Let the rival candidates be both Democrats-one for Free Kansas, and the other for the Border Ruffians-and the case will be pretty clear.

4. Col. Fremont's name is the spontaneous suggestion and first choice of Francis P. Blair, N. P. Banks, jr., and John Wentworth, with the great mass of the old Jackson and Van Buren Democrats now cooperating in the Anti-Nebraska movement. We have great faith in the sagacity of these men, and their knowledge of the political art of war.

5. Col. Frement was one of the men who by prompt and determined action at the critical moment made California a Free State. For so doing, the Chivalry" promptly ejected him from the Senate. He was among the first to sympathize actively with Free Kansas in her trials and perils. and is the choice of her leaders and her journalsleaders now fugitive or in prison, and journals now crushed under the feet of the Border Ruffi vis. Their preference, however, is none the less zignitcant.

6. He has done nothing to render himself justly chnexious either to "Americans" or Adopted Citi-7. We believe he could carry California and

make a good fight for Missouri and Delaware. We shall need all the votes we can get.

8. We have intimations that, should be be nominated, he will be assarled by the journals in sympathy with the Border Ruffians as incompetent, unqualified, undeserving, &c. Candidates thus usailed bave rarely failed of an election. And besides, against a man whose life has been one of action and stirring achievement, and whose name is known and honored in every school district of the Union, such arrows are sure to fall pointless or rebound into the faces of the bowmen.

-Such is our view of the position and policy of the Anti-Nebraska party with reference to the choice of a Presidential canditate. Let all be fairly heard, then let the Convention decide as impartial arbiters in behalf of the Country and the Cause.

In publishing in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday the abstract of the evidence before the House Committee on the Sumner outrage, we expressed the opinion that the report of the Committee, in merely subjecting Edmurdson to a censure, let off that accomplice of Brooks altogether too easily. A reexamination of the minutes of his evidence, as pubtished in extenso in The Globe, confirms us in that

opinion, and gives to it a very positive character. It is plain from what Edmundson states that he does not state all that passed between him and Brocks. Of course, he would not state anything directly to criminate himself; yet he tells enough to justify the conclusion that he himself was the author of the scheme for attacking Mr. Sam.ner unawares and at disadvantage in the Senate Coan. ber, and to justify the House and the country in treating him as no less guilty than Brooks himself. It appears from Edmundson's statement that the

morning after Mr. Summer closed his speech be met Brooks at the foot of the Capitol steps. He was invited to walk with him, when Brooks made a disclosure to him of his intention, of which he had heard before, to assault Mr. Sumner, inviting Edmundson to be present, but not to take a part in the assault unless circumstances should make it necessary. Brooks told him that his intention was to call Mr. Summer to account for the insulting language used toward his State, and, if he did not apologite, to punish him. What reply Edmundson made to this proposition of Brooks to take a provisional part in the assault he does not see fit to state; but, from the confidential communications which Brooks continued to make to him, it is evident that he entered fully into the scheme, and became a fellow conspirator with Brooks against Mr. Samner. The next morning, on his way to the House,

Edmundson found Brooks sitting in the gate-house

of the Capitol grounds a: the entrance from Pennsylvania avenue. He "supposed" such is his phraseology-in fact, from his previous communications with Brooks, both those to which he testified and those which he keeps to himself, he knew perfectly well what Brooks's object was. Accordingly, he "stepped in" with the remark: "You are looking out!" thus evincing his perfect familiarity with the object which Brooks had in view. Brooks said be was "desirous of seeing Mr. Summer; that he could not overlook the "insult; that he had scarcely slept any the night before, thinking of it, and that it ought to "be promptly resented," and he proceeded to make other statements, from which Edmundson learned that his plan was-as Edmundson, from his own introductory observation "you "are looking out," evidently knew well enough before-to observe from that position whether Mr. Sumner approached the Capitol on foot or whether he rode. If he should be in a carrisge, Brooks, as he stated, intended to pass through the grounds and the Capitol so as to meet him as he alighted and before he got into the Senate Chamber. This plan of operations having been disclosed. Edmundson represents himself as having at once remonstrated against it. He told Brooks that it would be an imprudent course, that he had no doubt Sumner was a stronger man than he (Brocks), and that he ought not to run the risk of disabling himself by the exertion and fatigue of passing up so many flights of steps, which, should a personal conflict take place, might render him unable to contend with Mr. Sumner. This suggestion, according to Edmundson's ac-

count, decided Brooks in an instant. He wanted not only the advantage of being the attacking party, but other advantages beside, which might counterbalance Mr. Sumner's supposed superior strength. That supposed superior strength was also an equally good reason even if Mr. Sumner approached on foot, and there were no steps the ascent of which might fatigue Brooks, why he should avoid attacking Mr. Sumner while on his feet and in a position to defend himself. Edmundson does not represent himself as having suggested this to Brooks, but Brooks's instant abandonment of his original scheme shows that he understood it; for no sooner had Edmundson suggested the idea of Mr. Sumner's superior strength than Brooks instantly dropped the scheme he had been thinking over all night. He appears to have been instantaneously convinced that some different plan of operations must be adopted, and, abandoning at once the idea of waiting for Mr. Summer's approach, the two confederates in cowardice and crime ascended the Capitol steps together. Edmundson pretends that on this sudden abandonment by Brooks of his plan of meeting Sumner on his feet and in a position in which he might have defended himself, the subject dropped between them, and that, as they ascended the Capitol steps, their conversation was "in relation to other matters!" The only other matter which they talked about was, we have not the least doubt, some other scheme of attack which might avoid the alarming difficulty, suggested by Edmundson, of Sumner's supposed superior strength; and as he (Edmundson) was the first to suggest that danger, so we tave not the slightest doubt, from his own subsequent statement, that he, too, originally suggested the cowardly project-very natural to a man to whom the idea of superior personal strength was so alarming-of attacking Mr. Sumner by surprise at d when pinioned in his seat.

When these two congenial souls reached the rotunda together. Brooks-we may well suppose acting upon the suggestion of Edmundson-instead of waiting there, with his wind sound and his muscles unfatigued by sudden exertion, for Mr. Sumner's approach, went at once into the Senate Chamber. Edmundson went into the House, but as soon as that body adjourned walked over to the Senate, where " he saw Mr. Brooks standing in the lobby on the opposite side of the main aisle from where 'Mr. Sumper was sitting"-doubtless watching his chance, as before arranged between them, for some safe method of attack by which the danger to be apprehended from Mr. Sumner's supposed superior strength might be avoided. It would appear, however, that Brooks still entertained some idea of contriving to get Mr. Summer out of the Senate Chamber; but Edmundson, having retired with him into the vestibule outside the chamber, disruaded him from it. This is all the conversation which, at the time of

making his statement, he remembered to have had with Mr. Brooks, "that had any relevancy to this matter;" but that some other conversation did pass between them is pretty evident from what immediately followed: for directly after, on his return into the Senate Chamber, out of which he again passed by another door, having met S-nator Johnson in the vestibule, he propounded to him the question, "If there would be any impropriety, should an altercation occur between Mr. Brooks and Mr. Somner, of its taking place in the Senate Chamber, the Senate baving adjourned at the time? Why this question to Senator Johnson? Does it not prove beyond all cavil that the propriety or safety of attacking Mr Sumner in the Senate Chamber and in his seat had just been in discussion between the two conspirators? And does not the objections which Edmundson states himself to have made to sending to Mr Summer a message which might have called him from his seat, show beyond all cavil that to attack him in his seat, and by sudden surprise, and thus to evade the formidable difficulty of his supposed superior strength, was Edmundson's favorite scheme? It seems from his own statement that he argued the question quite at length with Senator Johnson, and here we give the very words of Edmundson hamself:

"My recollection is, that I suggested, in the said conmy reconcert us, that I suggested, in the said con-versation, there seemed to me no inseparate in calling on Mr. Summer in the Senate, it having adjourned some time before, and there being few persons pro-ent; the insult was given there, and that resight by oaked upon as the proper place to resent it; sad fur-ther, that should a collision follow, both parties might prefer it to take place where it would be users private than it would probably be outside of the Capitol." All this argumentation, we have no doubt, was

had with Brooks, as well as with Johnson Iqdeed, it is somewhat doubtful on the face of E4munds on's statement, as reported, whether by the words "the said conversation," the conversation with Brooks rather than that with Johnson, is not intended. One of Edmundson's reasons for proferring the Senate Chamber for the scene of operations was, it seems, the privacy of the place, Having taken Mr. Summer at disadvantage, and nobody being present but a lady or two and a few slaveholding Senators, the assessin might have an opportunity to beat him to death with less danger of interference than if the attack took place outside the Capitol, and the few selected witnesses present by Brocks's special request, might with less danger of detection and exposure give it such a coloring as they pleased. It does not appear that Senator Johnson gave any opinion on this mixed question of the privileges of Senators and bullies. Indeed. no such additional authority was needed to decide the action of Brooks, who, acting, as there is every reason to believe, on the suggestions and arguments of Edmundson, as stated by himself, proceeded at once, and while Edmundson was discussing the matter with Johnson, to make the assault in the manner precisely corresponding to Edmundson's views of propriety and expediency.

The statement of Edmundson shows precisely this-that the idea of the assault originated with Brooks, but that his original plan was to meet Mr. Summer face to face outside the Capitol, and by calling upon him for an apology to notify him of what was intended. It was no doubt with the idea of semewhat relieving Brooks by establishing thesa two points that Edmundson volunteered his testimony. But little as he may have intended it, everything that he attempts to take from Brooks he assumes to himself. It was he who suggested the danger of meeting Mr. Samuer face to face and on his feet, and giving him warning of what was intended. He argued earnestly in favor of attacking Mr. Sumner in the Senate Chamber and without attempting to call him from his seat. His cowardly soul suggested these things, and the cowardly soul of Brooks at once adopted them and proceeded to act upon them. They were both conspirators and cown ds alike. Both stand in the same category and both ought to suffer the same punishment. Upon Edmundson's own evidence, he is much more deeply implicated in the matter even than Keitt, who, except in the prevariesting statement which he undertook to make "on his honor" on the floor of the House, has had the discretion to hold his tongue. Edmundson is fairly entangled in his own devices, and let him suffer accordingly.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

CINCINNATI AT WASHINGTON.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5, 1856. The White House gives "signs of we that all is lest." The anguish of the Court over the balloting at Cincinnati is indescribable.

Douglas says Buchanan will be nominated in the morning. It is understood that he (Douglas) has transferred his men by telegraph to-night.

Fitzgerald Tasistro, an \$1,800 Clerk in the State Department, has been removed for wridag an abusive letter to The Baltimore Republican about foreign Ministers and sending copies under the Department seal to Ministers.

Bully Brooks remains here because the Northern Pierce Delegates protested against his going to

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5, 1856. Washington continues hot and quiet A few members march to the Capitol every day, headed by Jones of Tennessee, and adjourn over. Mc. Summer continues comfortable and is beginning to see his friends again. The doings of the Cincinnati Convention is the principal topic of interest

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

From Our Own Reporter.
CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 4, 1856. Thomas D'Arcy McGee has written a letter to the President of the Convention, demanding the expulsion of the murderer Herbert of California, who is one of the delegates. No notice has been taken of it. The Southern opposition to the war with England and Fillibuster resolutious exceeded in no case forty votes, but it railed successfully and voted down a moderate resolution in favor of the Pacific Railroad. This created considerable feeling. The States with Presidential candidates squirmed under this test, but Pennsylvania voted with the South,

SECOND DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 5, 1856. The reversion of the Committee's report in the New York case, and the triumph of the Hacis through the Buchanan combination, was an unexpected result. Had the vote been taken first on the majority report, it is believed that might have succeeded, but it was very clear there was se earnest league between the Hards and the Buchang men. It has embistered the Softs and their friends against Buchanan, and the best-informed opinion that Buchanan must be supplanted. He had a majority three times to day, closing with one, but needs between forty and fifty votes more. He riends have lost numerous bets that he would be nominated before the fifth ballot. There was of \$1,000 that he would be nominated on the tenth. They still boast with confidence that he will be put through to morrow, but I don't believe it. Virginia a support is of doubted sincerity. She is acting as usual so as to control the Convention, and has done so thus far. The failure of California's effort to reverse the action is the Pacific Reilroad, has exesperated her still not egainst Buckanan. The Anti-Buchanan forces are more earrest and consolidated than ever. To consider his defeat sure. Massachusetts open nine for Pierce to four for Buchanac, and closed in for Pierce to seven for Buchanan. Rhode less changed to Buchanan on the last ballst, ball divided, and will probably alternate between Person and Buchanan places in the Cabnet and fat office are freely promised for Buchanaa vob 2-100 freely to be ever redeemed, even if he wins. The adjoint